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|  |         |                 |
|--|---------|-----------------|
|  |         | £               |
| Brought forward . . . . .  |         | 31,168          |
|  |         | £               |
| Loss sustained in wages for ten weeks, at 11,238 <i>l.</i> per week  | 112,380 |                 |
| „ „ by 200 Crate-makers, earning 22 <i>s.</i> per week . . . . .   | 2,200   |                 |
| „ „ by 185 Engravers, unemployed three days per week, whose average earnings were 26 <i>s.</i> per week . . . . .              | 1,202   |                 |
| „ sustained in wages by 1,200 Colliers, earning 21 <i>s.</i> per week . . . . .  | 12,600  |                 |
| „ on rental of 64 manufactories, according to valuation in the parochial surveys . . . . .                                     | 2,881   |                 |
| „ on rental of 31 steam-mills, employing 850 horse power, according to valuation in the parochial surveys . . . . .            | 1,020   |                 |
| „ on interest of capital employed by the 64 manufacturers, estimated at 720,000 <i>l.</i> , at 5 per cent. per annum . . . . . | 6,940   |                 |
| Expenditure of Chamber of Commerce in mutual assistance, Payments to Secretaries, &c. . . . .                                  | 3,383   |                 |
| Expenditure of Potters' Union, according to their own published statement . . . . .  | 14,836  |                 |
|  |         | <u>157,442</u>  |
| Total loss incurred on the two strikes . . . . .   |         | <u>£188,610</u> |
|  |         |                 |
| Total loss to the Operative Potters . . . . .  | 152,816 |                 |
| „ to Colliers, Crate-makers, and Engravers . . . . .   | 19,332  |                 |
| „ to the Manufacturers . . . . .   | 16,462  |                 |
|  |         | <u>£188,610</u> |

## CENTRAL SOCIETY OF EDUCATION.

*Second Publication, Lond., 1838.*

ONE of the distinguishing characteristics of the present era in this country is the increasing desire which exists on the part of the higher classes of society to improve the condition and to raise the character of the poor and labouring classes. The legislature is occupied in discovering and removing the errors and defects which a faulty constitution or the progress of time has introduced into the operation of the laws. Benevolent individuals are uniting in numerous societies for the purpose of enquiring accurately into the state of the poor; of searching out the true character of their wants; of considering and discussing the best method of supplying those wants; and, lastly, of pointing out and endeavouring to remove the obstacles which at present hinder national improvement. Such, for instance, are the various Statistical Societies, and the Central Society of Education, for purposes of enquiry; the Labourers' Friend Society, the Children's Friend Society, the Small Loan Fund, and the Friendly Loan Societies, with many others, to which men of opulence have given their time and money, for the purpose of improving

the character of the labouring classes, and of raising them from a state of pauperism, by their own exertions, to that of honest independence, and useful industrious employment. There must doubtless exist some difference in opinion upon the expediency of the various measures adopted by these Societies; but no person, unless blinded by prejudice, can withhold a just admiration of their objects, or respect for the motives which actuate their promoters.

One of the most important of these Institutions is the Central Society of Education, because the benefit which it seeks to confer is of a permanent nature, and one which may be termed self-reproductive of good. The statist will therefore receive with welcome the second volume of its publication; and, as part of its contents are strictly statistical, while the object of the whole bears upon the interests of society, it will not be improper to give some account of its contents in this place.

Among the articles more immediately connected with statistics is one by Mr. Porter, entitled "Statistical Enquiries into the Social Condition of the Working Classes, and into the means provided for the Education of their Children." This contains an abstract and a comparative view of the principal enquiries into the above subject which have been prosecuted during the past year. It includes those of a committee of gentlemen in the parish of St. Mary-le-bone into the state of the dwellings, occupation, intellectual attainments and education, of 1147 families in that parish; those of the Central Society of Education into several rural parishes in Essex and Herefordshire; those of the Statistical Society of London into the state of education in Westminster; and the results of a similar enquiry by the Statistical Society of Manchester, in the town of York.

The volume contains two statistical papers by Mr. Rawson; the first "On the State of Education within the District of Nattore in the Province of Bengal," and the other "On Negro Education in Jamaica." Both are drawn up from the reports of government officers. From the former it appears that of the total male population of the district only 8·7 per cent. possess, or are acquiring, any kind of instruction, and that if the females, who receive no instruction whatever, be added, the proportion will be reduced to 4·5 per cent. In Jamaica the proportion is 9·5 per cent.

One of the most useful objects of this publication is to call attention to the excellences and defects, either in the system or operation, of educational establishments. Notices are given in this volume of the Primary Normal School at Haerlem; of the Royal Military College at Chelsea; of the Junior School at Bruce Castle, Tottenham; and of the Model School of the British and Foreign School Society in the Borough-road.

Mr. Wyse has furnished an article "On the Lyceum System in the United States, with a Consideration of its Applicability to Mechanics' Institutions in this Country," which contains an account of the rise, the rapid progress, the object and operations of that system since its first establishment in 1826.

A paper, by Mr. Long, "On the Endowments in England for the Purposes of Education," contains a very able exposition of the numerous circumstances which embarrass the right administration of these charities.

The author shews the exact legal position of such endowments; the province of Visitors and of the Court of Chancery; with the want of power in either body to re-model those institutions which have become antiquated. He proves that all attempts to attain this end have been unlawful; but that the Court of Chancery, feeling the evil of the application of funds to purposes not harmonising with the age, has occasionally been tempted to act in opposition to the will of the founder. The endowments for purposes of education in this country possess an immense annual income, amounting, it is probable, to not less than 1,500,000*l.*; but the good which they effect is comparatively small, and in many instances they are productive of actual evil. From these facts Mr. Long draws the conclusion that, for the proper administration of these charities, there must be a power, and a large power, invested in some individual or body for the purpose of co-operating with, assisting, directing, and correcting, all those who are entrusted with the management of charity property, and especially of that which is applied to purposes of education; that a minister of education, who should be a member of the Cabinet, ought to be appointed; and that it is the duty of the State both to render the existing endowments more effective, by giving them a unity of purpose, without interfering with their particular objects; and further, to do what they have not hitherto attempted—to lay the foundation of a general education for all classes, which shall have for its object to cultivate the faculties of the understanding by a training adapted to the wants of every member of the community.

The writer of an article upon the “State of the Existing Schools for the Industrious Classes,” after giving an account of the system and working of the existing institutions for education, comes to the same conclusion that, their amelioration and adequate extension to meet the wants of the people can only be effected by a Central Board of Education appointed by the Crown.

From an account by Mr. Wittich of the “Seminaries in Prussia for Schoolmasters for the Working Classes,” it appears that although thirty years have not yet elapsed since these establishments were first formed in 1809, their number has already increased to about fifty; and it is thought that the number of teachers issuing from them annually is sufficient to satisfy the present demand. Every person in Prussia may apply for the admission of their sons into these seminaries. At a certain period of the year all the aspirants are summoned and examined, and those who evince the most knowledge and talent, and whose moral conduct bears examination, are admitted. They are allowed to remain in the school three years, at the expiration of which time they are examined, and receive testimonials according to their proficiency, which are divided into three classes, and characterized by the expressions—“distinguished,” “good,” and “sufficiently instructed.”

An article on “Resident Assistants in Private Boarding Schools,” points out the description of persons of which that class consists, the countries of which they are natives, and the general quality of the education which they possess; the nature of their functions in schools; the modes in which they procure situations; and the very powerful and mischievous influence which school-agents exercise on the condition of schools. It is stated that during the last year or two, assistants have

been much scarcer, and that the war in Spain and the progress of the railways are among the causes productive of this effect.

The remaining papers, which are not so nearly allied to Statistics, consist of an article on "Professional" (or Practical) "Mathematics," by Professor De Morgan; "An Examination of Lord Brougham's Bill for Promoting Education," by Mr. Duppa; "A Review of Physiology in Connection with Education," by Dr. King; "Suggestions for the Education of Young Ladies of small Pecuniary Means," by Lady Ellis; an article on "Infant Schools for the Upper and Middle Classes," by Mrs. Porter; and an eloquent letter, by M. de Fellenberg, "On the Relation between Education and the State."

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#### PROVINCIAL STATISTICAL SOCIETIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THE MANCHESTER Society for the promotion of Statistical Enquiries was the first of the kind established in this country. In 1833 a number of gentlemen, who felt a strong desire to assist in promoting the progress of social improvement in the surrounding manufacturing population, and who had been much struck with the extreme deficiency of all accurate statistical information regarding this country, met together, and formed themselves into a society, with the view of supplying, by individual industry, some of the deficiencies which they regretted. The Society, at its first meeting on the 2d September 1833, numbered 13 members, who set to work immediately to procure accurate information on the most important matters connected with the moral and physical condition of the population in their own immediate neighbourhood.

For the more elaborate of their investigations they have employed paid agents, on whose zeal, diligence, and scrupulous fidelity they could place reliance; but their funds being very limited, much labour has fallen upon the members themselves, and the proceedings of their agents have always been sedulously superintended by Committees of the Society.

The earliest publication of the Manchester Statistical Society was an Analysis of the Evidence given before the Factory Commission, the first edition of which was rapidly disposed of. They also, in their first session, turned their attention to the important subject of the Education of the people, and have published a series of Reports, containing a minute and detailed analysis of the number and nature of the schools, of the number of scholars, and of the amount and kind of instruction given in the schools, in the five towns of Manchester, Salford, Bury, Liverpool, and York, comprising an aggregate population of nearly 600,000 individuals. One of these Reports has reached a second edition.

The Society have carried on a still more arduous enquiry, in which they employed agents to visit, from house to house, the whole of the working population in six manufacturing towns, viz., Manchester, Salford, Bury, Ashton, Stalybridge, and Dukinfield, containing more than 300,000 inhabitants; and they have lately published the results of their enquiries in a Report, which exhibits the various information obtained, in a tabular